THE MARK OF THE BEST

STOKES TOMATO SEED

PRODUCING SINCE 1882

"We build the road; others will make the journey."
—Victor Hugo

A Fine Tomato Crop May Be Your Biggest Contribution in This War

THE Tomato, after a century of American production, has now developed an economic value in excess of 150 million dollars annually. It is, by far, the most important U. S. vegetable from a monetary as well as from a nutritional standpoint. As a war crop it outranks all others. For 1943 it has been granted a full supply of tin plate and an 11 per cent overall acreage increase for green-wrap shipment. It has also been assured transport and labor priorities.

The Tomato, therefore, rates your best thought, soil and energy. If it gets all three, it is likely to be your most profitable crop. As a good citizen, you will have the satisfaction of knowing you are producing one of the essentials.

Production plans start with the seed supply. As breeders and growers, with a history dating back sixty years, we make it our business to know Tomato stocks. This folder tells its story briefly and with directness. It speaks for a firm which annually supplies Tomato seed for approximately 25 per cent of the U. S. processing and shipping trade. Weather conditions cut our 1942 seed harvest. Conversely, our bookings were never heavier. If you are looking in our direction, we suggest quick action. It is likely to be later than you think.

Cordially yours,

Francis C. Stokes

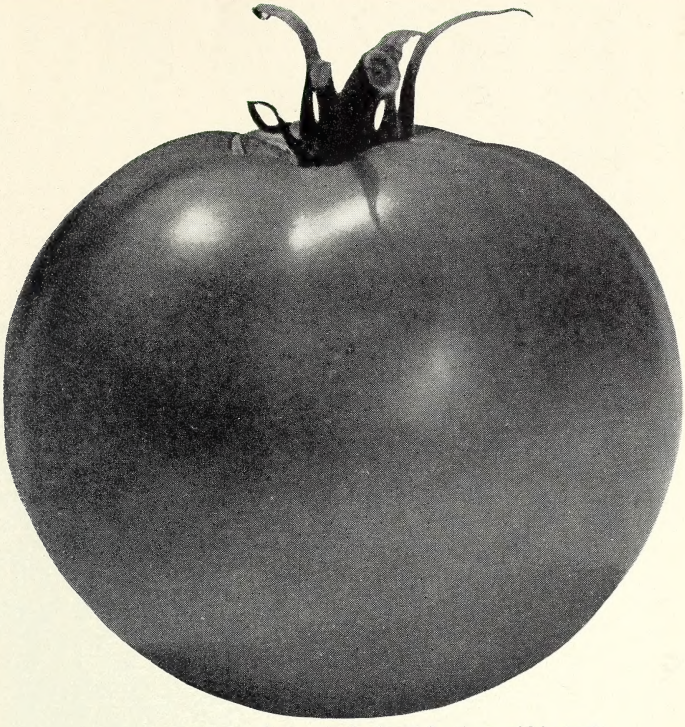
January 1, 1943 *President*

FRANCIS C. STOKES COMPANY

Breeders and Growers of Fine Tomato Seed

VINCENTOWN . NEW JERSEY

Striving for perfection in anything is a fine art.



Average weight, 6 ounces. Ratio of depth to width, 90%.
Average number of fruit, 32. Days to maturity, 112.

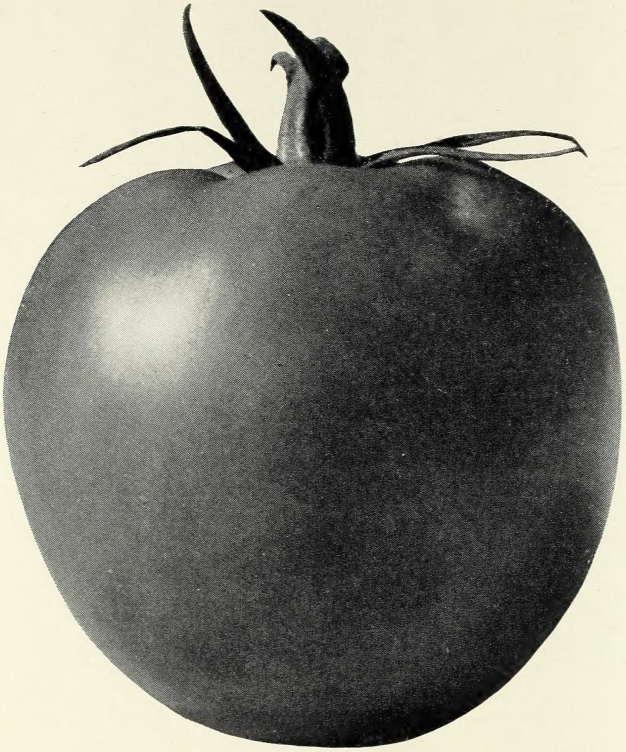
STOKESDALE

STOKESDALE was developed by our research department on our company proving grounds in New Jersey. Grown by Stokes, and now in its eleventh generation, it has found wide acceptance under many and varying conditions.

Stokesdale is now one of the leading canning varieties of New York State. At the same time it is one of the leading shipping varieties of the Rio Grande Valley in Texas. Stokesdale has turned out unusual profits in the important green-wrap Tomato deal on the west coast of Florida. Right now it is making a real contribution to the critical food situation in the Hawaiian Islands.

The popularity of Stokesdale has resulted from its record of heavy production per acre and its ability to mature a 6-ounce fruit one week ahead of Marglobe. Stokesdale, when on good soil, well fed and under normal conditions, will produce a magnificent crop.

Price, postpaid: Trade pkt. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼lb. $1.50; lb. $5; 5 lbs. $22.50



Average weight, 6 ounces. Ratio of depth to width, 90%.
Average number of fruit, 23. Days to maturity, 118.

MASTER MARGLOBE—FSU Strain

IN OFFERING FSU, a new and greatly enlarged strain of Master Marglobe, we are giving the shipping trade what is perhaps the most important type improvement in a decade. Here is one item in commerce, the introduction of which does not have to be postponed until the end of the war. It is ready for you now.

Ever since 1927, Stokes Master Marglobe *(now in its nineteenth generation of single plant selection)* has been generally acknowledged to be the most perfectly formed shipping Tomato that has been offered the green-wrap trade. It consistently develops fruit with a depth to width ratio in excess of 90%—an unusually high figure. This depth factor was eventually responsible for smaller fruit.

FSU is now in the F_6 generation of a U.S.D.A. × Stokes Master Marglobe cross. The fruit is approximately 25% larger than either parent, and under normal conditions will develop a high proportion of the crop in a 6 x 6 size or larger. The interior qualities, solidity, color, flavor, etc. are similar to the Master Marglobe parent. It is a dual-purpose Tomato,—equally valuable to the shipping and the canning trade.

Price, postpaid: Trade pkt. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼lb. $1.50; lb. $5; 5 lbs. $22.50

Average weight, 8 ounces. Ratio of depth to width, 86%.
Average number of fruit, 26. Days to maturity, 122.

RUTGERS

RUTGERS, by a wide margin, is the most important Tomato in this or any other country. It was introduced in 1935 by Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn of the New Jersey State Experiment Station. In eight years it has spread to an enormous acreage.

Rutgers is especially valuable to canners because of its dark red interior. They also like its vigorous vine-growth that develops a strong central stalk, which ordinarily keeps the fruit out of the mud in both fair weather and foul. The later maturing habit of Rutgers prevents its wide use in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Rutgers' ability to develop fruit running from 6 to 8 ounces in size has won it a host of friends among the green-wrap shippers. Although some of our trade has found the variety too rough for satisfactory lug-box or climax basket packing, we would point out that the Stokes strain of Rutgers, which has been selected for greater depth and for smoother shoulders, has for the most part developed an excellent market Tomato. Rutgers will mature from five days to a week after Master Marglobe.

Price, postpaid: Trade pkt. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼lb. $1.50; lb. $5; 5 lbs. $22.50

This photo courtesy of Mr. Edgar Golden of Eldorado, Kansas.
Average weight, 7 ounces. Ratio of depth to width, 88%.
Average number of fruit, 18. Days to maturity, 108.

VALIANT

VALIANT, a half-brother of Stokesdale, will develop a deep Marglobe-type Tomato within 3 days of the now fast-disappearing Earliana. It has a sparse, open vine and therefore will never be an all-purpose Tomato, but, in its limited field, where it can be matured without too much danger of sunburn, it is greatly prized. Valiant is distinctly a market and not a canning Tomato.

In its specialized field, Valiant has proved a great money-maker. It is four days earlier and often 2 ounces larger than Stokesdale.

Valiant, like Stokesdale, has enjoyed wide acceptance. It has proved profitable in New Jersey, in New York, in Kansas, in Colorado, and in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. We suggest that it always be handled as an extra-early Tomato and that it be followed by a planting of Stokesdale.

Price, postpaid: Trade pkt. 50 cts.; oz. $1; ¼lb. $3; lb. $10; 5 lbs. $45

ORDER SHEET

FOR

STOKES TOMATO SEED

Mr. _____

Post Office _____

State _____ R. D. or Street _____

STOCKS FOR FIELD PRODUCTION

Quantity	Variety	$	cts.
	STOKESDALE Price, postpaid: Trade pkt. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼lb. $1.50; lb. $5		
	MASTER MARGLOBE—FSU Price, postpaid: Trade pkt. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼lb. $1.50; lb. $5		
	RUTGERS Price, postpaid: Trade pkt. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼lb. $1.50; lb. $5		
	VALIANT Price, postpaid: Trade pkt. 50 cts.; oz. $1; ¼lb. $3; lb. $10		

STOCKS FOR GREENHOUSE FORCING

	STOKESDALE		
	MASTER MARGLOBE—FSU		
	RUTGERS		
	VALIANT		
	PRICES OF ALL GREENHOUSE FORCING STOCK Trade pkt. $1; ¼oz. $1.75; ½oz. $3; oz. $5; ¼lb. $17.50		
	TOTAL		

Stokes Winter Proving Grounds, Homestead, Florida.

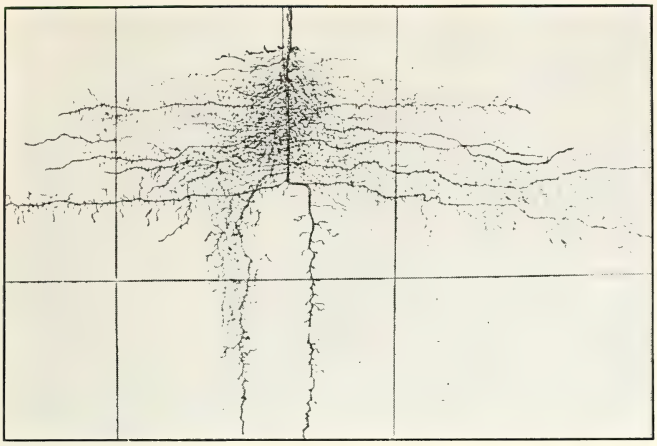
The Spade Work Behind Our Seed Stocks

OURS is one of the most specialized programs of any American seed-grower. After sixty years we now devote our entire effort to Tomatoes. At the present time our variety list covers only four sorts. Each of these has an importance acceptance—in total they aggregate about 50,000 pounds annually.

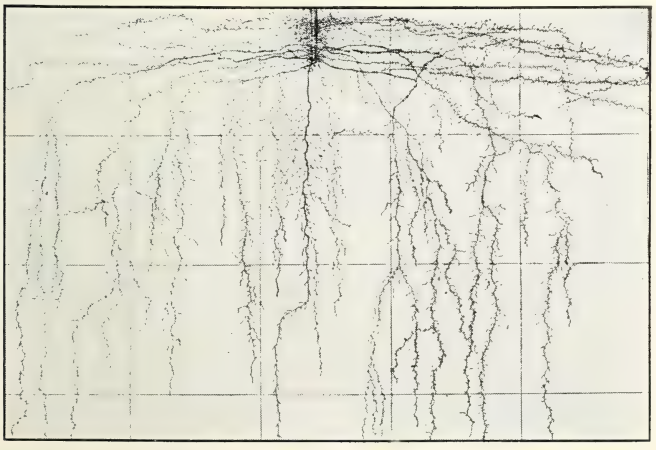
If *Tomato Seed, Grown by Stokes,* carries a reputation for dependability, it is because of one fact—through war and peace, through good times and bad, we have never relaxed our breeding program. In the past twelve years alone we have spent in excess of $100,000 on improving and maintaining our seed stocks. Even our bitterest competitors will admit that we have carried an important part in variety control.

This work has been carried on at our two field workshops: Our Summer Proving Grounds, Vincentown, New Jersey *(pictured below)* and our Winter Proving Grounds, Homestead, Florida *(pictured above)*. By producing two generations of single plant selections per year, we are able to maintain an effective control over our 1500 pedigreed seed acres.

Stokes Summer Proving Grounds, Vincentown, New Jersey.



The two drawings on this page are reproduced through the courtesy of McGraw, Hill & Co., New York City. The upper plate shows the root-growth of a Tomato plant four weeks after transplanting. The lower plate shows the same root eight weeks after transplanting. Although drawn to different scale, the ruled lines in each represent 1 foot. The photograph in the center is of a field of Master Marglobe four weeks after transplanting. Therefore, each plant has a root system about equal to the cut at the top. The bottom cut emphasizes two important points: 1. That there is a heavy root-growth just under the surface. 2. That the Tomato plant goes down more than 3 feet for part of its nourishment.



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nutrient solution. Each number can be identified as follows: No. 7 = 10 pou
No. 8 = 10 pounds of 4–16–4 (acid); No. 21 = 4 pounds of 13–26–13; No

BULLETIN E

Do Not Fail to Use Starter Solutions

A half-pint of a well-balanced nutrient solution per plant will result in a reduction in the loss of plants in transplanting, will stimulate earlier maturity and will increase yield. Because two important elements are not now available, namely, Ammophos and Nitrate of Potash, Dr. Sayre has worked out other formulas by using standard fertilizer mixtures. The following three combinations all proved successful: 5–10–5, 5–10–10, or 4–16–4. They should be used at the rate of 1 pound of fertilizer to 5 gallons of water. In order that the solution become completely dissolved, it is suggested that you mix a stock solution made up of 10 pounds of the fertilizer mixture and 10 gallons of water. Having done that, mix 10 gallons of this stock solution *(*having first poured it through some kind of strainer*)* with 50 gallons of water. After studying the above photograph, no alert Tomato grower will overlook the importance of using starter solution in place of plain water at the time of transplanting Tomatoes.

Avoid Deep Cultivation

The root-growth drawings to the left of this page place great emphasis on the avoidance of deep cultivation close to the plant, especially during the period beginning with the second month after transplanting. Shallow root-growth is, of course, encouraged by a rainy period. If a wet period is followed by a dry period, and if deep cultivation is then practiced, the

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OARD—1943

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Watch for the Garber Tomato Picker

On December 3, 1942, over 1,000 Tomato growers met in Camden, N. J., at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society. The most interesting exhibit was the Garber Tomato Picker, a machine which reaches across seven rows of Tomatoes, each row being handled by a picker lying in a hammock over the row. This machine will probably see a lot of refinement in the near future, but the fact that a tonnage of Tomatoes may be gathered with the vines practically undamaged is a very great asset. Mr. B. Snavely Garber, Lancaster, Pa., R. D. 1, may have started something.

Seed Canisters Are Out Until Peace Comes

Except those firms which are fortunate enough to have carried over a supply of canisters, some other substitute bag is going to be necessary for the time being. WPB has ruled out anything with metal on it. Our company has quickly gone back to the heavy Kraft envelopes. You will find our Tomato seed, inside, entirely up to the old standard in every way. The package carries the New Jersey seal of certification on Stokesdale, Master Marglobe and Rutgers. All of this seed has been disinfected with New Improved Ceresan. The germination and the date of the test is on the seed certificate.

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BULLETIN BOARD—1943

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PRODUCING SINCE 1882

STOKES TOMATO SEED

This Burlington County Tomato field of Stokes Master Marglobe placed its owner in the New Jersey Ten Ton Club.